

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 29th May, 1875.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Harish Chandra Chandrika* revives the question of Hindi *versus* Urdu. The writer is decidedly in favour of the adoption of Hindi as the court language, and confirms his position by quoting *in extenso* the opinion of Mr. Growse, C.S., Joint Magistrate of Muttra, published in a recent issue of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbar* of the 19th May, in a long article contributed by a correspondent, remarks that contrary to the orders of Government directing the appointment of respectable Hindustani gentlemen to the membership of municipal committees, low-born persons who have risen to wealth and affluence are often nominated, to the great detriment both of the people and the Government. Such members, too, are seldom changed at the annual elections, and thus contrive to hold office for several years.

The attention of Government is invited to this.

The *Agra Akhbar* of the 20th May thinks that much of the difficulty which municipal committees now experience for



insufficiency of funds or other reasons in the construction and repair of the streets and lanes of cities would be removed if the committees were to issue a notice that all native gentlemen who undertake the making, repair, or maintenance of roads will be allowed to call such roads after their own names. Such an appeal is sure to be responded to by wealthy men, who in India are ready to lay out large sums of money to perpetuate their names.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 21st May, in its local news column, points out the desirability of putting a stop to the cock-fighting practised at the *Karbala* in Moradabad city. These fights, with their attendant betting, draw a large concourse of persons to the spot, and are thus a potential source of danger. Only a few days ago a quarrel took place in which three persons were hurt.

The editor also calls upon Government to frame a special act for the supervision and protection of religious and charitable trusts. The abuse of these trusts has now become a common thing, and it is incumbent on Government as the ruling power to adopt measures for putting a stop to the evil.

The suggestion has often been noticed in the *Selections*.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 22nd May, in its column of local news, gives credit to the municipal committee of Lahore for having resolved to contribute Rs. 1,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the recent conflagration at Peshawur, and calls upon the municipalities of other cities to follow the noble example. The editor also believes that the numerous thatched houses and shops in Lindi bazar and other places, and the stacks of straw and wood just outside the city, are elements of danger in a season like the present when fires are so frequent everywhere.

The *Hindu Prakash* of the same date learns from a correspondent at Roorkee that cholera is fiercely raging there.



Several of the students of the civil engineering college have died of the disease, and the college has been closed for some days.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the same date wonders that the municipal committee at Dehra Dun should be composed chiefly of European members, and that the one or two native members should neither be empowered to give votes nor command any respect.

The *Sadadarsh* of the 24th May commends the action of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in having exempted Seth Govind Das of Muttra from personal attendance in the civil courts.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 25th May, writing from Jhajar in the Bulandshahr district, draws attention to the excessive mortality caused in that district last year by ague, and to the prevalence of disease there now. The writer attributes all this to the want of physicians and of arrangements for the cure of patients on the part of the Government in some of the towns, and among these Jhajar, where about 1,200 persons are said to have died of ague last year, and men are daily dying of different diseases at present. The attention of the Government is invited to this, and it is asked to adopt the following measures:—

(a) To appoint a native doctor in the town, the cost to be met partly from the house-tax and partly from a Government grant.

(b) To enforce stricter rules of conservancy.

(c) To prohibit the sale of unwholesome flesh and other provisions.

(d) To cause the wells to be cleansed.

The *Khair-Khwah-i-Alam* of the 26th May, under the heading "Jalandhar," draws the attention of the municipal committee of that city to the necessity of prohibiting the sale of adulterated articles of food, and remarks that, unless this is done, an epidemic is sure to break out in the city.



## POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 10th May (but received on the 24th) fires a final shot in the Baroda controversy, remarking that to discuss the justice or injustice of the action of the Government is beside the point. The will of the supreme power is justice, as chance rules the fall of the die and the fate of the stake—*Raja kare nyau, pasa pare so dau*. This is followed by a dialogue between a servant and his master who dismisses him for quarelling with his wife and not keeping his house clean, though he has been acquitted of the charge first brought against him as a pretext for severity.

The *Akhyar-ul-Akhbar* of the 11th May publishes the following particulars connected with Dhaulpur:—

No change for the better is visible in the administration of the state, and what is worse is that the education of the new prince is not well conducted. Criminal cases are frequent in the mufassil. A serious case recently happened in tahsil Baseri, in which one man was murdered and two other were wounded by robbers. The state expenditure is to be reduced by one lakh. The reduction will chiefly affect the old servants and dependants of the state, and is therefore much to be deprecated. Notwithstanding great severity of administration, the revenue of the state is half of what was formerly realized without oppressive measures. All this is owing to the negligence and impolicy of the sirdars acting under the agent.

The *Karnama* of the 24th May, under the heading "Haidarabad" (Deccan), mentions the turbulent behaviour of the Arabs in that state. Notwithstanding the exertions of the prime minister, these men raise frequent disturbances and give much trouble. Recently one Ali, the son of Umar, who has amassed great wealth by usury and other unlawful means, set the authority of the Government at defiance for the second time by keeping some persons in confinement and irons; and it was only after force was employed and some policemen were



wounded that the poor men were released. It is added that the courts of justice are in a very bad state, and the orders issued from them are seldom executed to the great loss and disappointment of the suitors. The introduction of stamps has given the people a disrelish of litigation, while those who do resort to the courts have to wait whole years for the decision of their cases. This is said to be owing to unfriendly relations between the officers of the courts.

A correspondent of the *Iftikhar-ul-Akhbar* of the 25th May writing from Tonk states that in consequence of the negligence and remissness of the Nawab great anarchy prevails in that state. His Highness passes his whole time in the company of his begams and prostitutes, and the affairs of the state and the administration of justice are totally neglected.

The editor remarks that complaints of the mismanagement of this state are common in the newspapers, and wonders that the Nawab should take no warning from the Baroda case.

#### COMMERCIAL.

(*Railways.*)

The *Khair Khwah-i-Alam* of the 26th May notices with approval the proposal of the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company to appoint native engine-drivers and guards on that line, and enumerates the advantages which will be gained by the measure—*viz.*, economy in expenditure—a new field for the employment of poor Hindustanis, and the remedying, to some extent at least, of the inconvenience and ill-treatment which are now the lot of native passengers by rail.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Harish Chandra Chandrika* for January (but received on the 24th May) has a long article on village schools in which the writer describes the hard fate to which teachers of these schools are subjected. They are paid very poorly, and when the sub-deputy inspector visits their schools they have to



provide him with rations, &c., at their own cost, and are fined heavily, and even dismissed if the attendance at the schools happens to be small, either because the inhabitants of the village are unwilling to send their sons to the schools, or because the parents of the pupils employ them in field-work, as is especially the case in the harvest season.

The *Mufid-i-am* of the 15th May suggests a reform in the existing system of popular education. The editor thinks the large number of halkabandi and indigenous schools scattered over the country of little use, and would have the means of education for the higher classes of the people extended by opening Government schools in the different mohallas of each city. The money now spent on halkabandi schools, as well as a portion of the grants now allotted by Government to other kinds of schools, could be well utilized for the support of the proposed institutions. The writer also thinks it a mistaken policy to teach urdu and the selections from Persian works &c., in schools, and would have books such as *Dharm Singh-ka-kissa*, *Surjpur-ki-kahani*, and the selections in question, superseded by rudimentary Arabic and Persian grammars, and a complete course of Persian.

A letter from a correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbar* of the 22nd May finds fault with Mr. Harvey, the new assistant inspector of schools, Panjab, for having on the 6th idem called together the pupils of all the schools in tahsil Gujranwala at Hafizabad examination. In consequence of this, the pupils had in some cases to travel 60 miles in going and coming in the hot season, and were thus put to great inconvenience. The writer also thinks it a bad policy to keep only one middle school—viz., that at the Hafizabad Tahsil in the Gujranwala district—whereas in Sialkot there are ten such schools and in Jhang four. The authorities of the district have repeatedly been appealed to on the subject, but to no purpose. Besides this, the pay of the teachers of the schools in question is comparatively small.



The attention of the Educational authorities, Panjab, is invited to the above.

The same paper welcomes the opening of the elementary school in connection with the proposed Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, but while approving generally of the rules laid down by the committee for the management of the school, thinks the tuition fees, which will vary from Rs. 1 to 5, according to the income of the parents or guardians of the pupils, too high. In the editor's opinion, to fulfil the object contemplated by the establishment of the college, no fees at all should be required.

The *Naf-ul-Azim* and some other papers concur in this opinion.

The *Sadadarsh* of the 24th May notices the proposal of the Secretary of State to create a new appointment under the Government—viz., the Director-Generalship of Education,—and the rumour current at Simla that Mr. Cordery, who lately officiated as Director of Public Instruction, Panjab, will be the likely nominee.

The writer cannot believe that, after the part he played in the Hogg Divorce case, Mr. Cordery will be appointed head of the Educational Department in India, and quotes the precedent of the military officer who was a professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta, and was sent back from the Educational Department and remanded to his regiment for being implicated in a case of adultery. But nothing is improbable in this country so far as civilians are concerned. In the writer's opinion, if the appointment in question is to be created, it should be conferred on Mr. A. M. Monteath.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 25th May learns from a correspondent at Benares that a pupil of the Government College there committed suicide on account of being urged to pay more attention to his studies.



The writer adds, that Baboo Shiva Prashad, Inspector of Education, Benares Circle, recently invited the teachers of the different indigenous schools at the houses of the native gentlemen of the city, and directed them to collect their pupils at a fixed place at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the city.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Harish Chandra Chandrika* thinks it strange that, notwithstanding that the people of India are fully conscious of the benefits of the British rule, a system of friendship and fellowship should not have hitherto been established between them and the English. The editor attributes this chiefly to the following faults in the latter :—

- (a) Distrust of Hindustanis and their words and deeds.
- (b) Jealousy at the prosperity of the Hindustanis.
- (c) The regarding of themselves as conquerors, and of the Hindustanis as their slaves.
- (d) Contemptuous treatment of Hindustanis even in ordinary matters.
- (e) Inconsiderate action in reliance on their favourite subordinates.
- (f) Want of civility and politeness.
- (g) Desire to drain the wealth of the country.
- (h) The secret propagation of their own religion.
- (i) Partiality to persons of their own caste and creed.

The writer adds, that he was told by the late Sir Raja Dev Narain Singh, that the then Governor-General at an interview stated to him that shortly before his departure to India Her Majesty took a solemn oath from him in private not to make any distinction between her Hindustani and European subjects ; and he regrets that, while Her Majesty loves Her Indian subjects so dearly, the officers deputed by her to rule over them should treat them with such apathy.



The *Sadadarsh* of the 24th May makes the following observations on the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

“From the discussion which recently took place in parliament, it would seem to have been decided that the prince's visit to this country has no political importance, and that His Royal Highness is coming out for the benefit of his health. But, although the prince will not represent his royal and august mother in this country, there is no reason to apprehend that his reception will be less enthusiastic on that account. It must be confessed, however, that the natives of India are extremely sorry for the decision. It would have been much better had His Royal Highness come out as Her Majesty's representative. They cannot conceive of an heir apparent to a throne visiting a dependency in a private capacity. The case of the Duke of Edinburgh was of course different. Unlike him, the prince is their future sovereign; and the uneducated oriental mind, accustomed to a despotic and personal rule, would like to see him invested with the power of receiving petitions and redressing grievances on the spot. The English press anticipate much benefit to India from the approaching visit; but it is a question whether the trip will produce any substantial public good, except in so far that when the prince succeeds to the throne of England he may feel greater concern in the welfare of the teeming millions who inhabit this dependency, and constitute one-fifth of the whole human race. On the other hand, the visit will inflict some evils on the country. The native chiefs will be invited to show their loyalty to their sovereign by meeting her eldest son in darbar, and the prince may also visit the territories of some of these chiefs for sporting purposes. In both cases heavy expenses will be entailed on the native chiefs, who are unfortunately in many cases already in embarrassed circumstances. It is hoped that the Government of India will remember this. Again, there is another delicate question to be decided.



When the Prince of Wales does not come out as Her Majesty's representative, and when the trip is apparently intended for the benefit of his health and for his own pleasure, is it just that any portion of the cost consequent on it should be thrown on India.? This prince will of course travel in becoming state, although the calculation made by some thoughtless enthusiast that the total expenditure, after giving credit for the presents received, will amount to thirty-five lakhs, may be rejected as extravagant. At any rate, the charges will come up to a pretty high figure. The question is whether India or England should pay this bill. Considering the circumstances which have apparently dictated the visit, the greater part of the cost should doubtless be borne by the English treasury ; but it is to be feared that in this instance as in many others the Indian tax-payer will be sacrificed to his English brother. It is very probable that unrepresented India will be saddled with the lion's share of the expense, and that only a small share will be borne by England. Should this delicate question be decided in this way, the people will have doubtless cause for complaint. It is true the Indians are the most loyal people on the surface of the earth, but that is no reason why they should be called upon to bear the expenses of the trip of their sovereign's son when its object is merely a personal one, and has no political significance."



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report :—

| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.        | LANGUAGE.       | LOCALITY.     | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.         | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1   | Harish Chandra Chandrika, | Anglo-Hindi,    | Benares,      | Monthly,        | 1874.         | 1875.            |
| 2   | Ditto ditto ditto,        | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | For November, | May, 24th        |
| 3   | Ditto ditto ditto,        | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " December,   | " 24th           |
| 4   | Anjuman-i-Akhbar,         | Urdu,           | Shahjahanpur, | Bi-monthly,     | 1875.         | " 24th           |
| 5   | Akhbar-ul-Akhbar,         | Ditto,          | Lucknow,      | Weekly,         | January, 1st  | " 24th           |
| 6   | Maksud-ul-Akhbar,         | Ditto,          | Gurgaon,      | Ditto,          | " 4th         | " 25th           |
| 7   | Kavi Vachan Sudha,        | Anglo-Hindi,    | Benares,      | Ditto,          | " 1st week    | " 29th           |
| 8   | Akhbar-ul-Akhbar,         | Urdu,           | Lucknow,      | Ditto,          | " 10th        | " 24th           |
| 9   | Akmal-ul-Akhbar,          | Ditto,          | Delhi,        | Ditto,          | " 11th        | " 29th           |
| 10  | Maksud-ul-Akhbar,         | Ditto,          | Gurgaon,      | Ditto,          | " 13th        | " 27th           |
| 11  | Anjuman-i-Akhbar,         | Ditto,          | Shahjahanpur, | Ditto,          | " 2nd week    | " 29th           |
| 12  | Mufid-i-Am,               | Ditto,          | Agra,         | Bi-monthly,     | " 15th        | " 24th           |
| 13  | Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,        | Urdu and Hindi, | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 15th        | " 24th           |
| 14  | Khurshid-i-Jahantab,      | Urdu,           | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 15th        | " 26th           |
| 15  | Gwalior Gazette,          | Urdu and Hindi, | Gwalior,      | Weekly,         | " 16th        | " 27th           |
| 16  | Kavi Vachan Sudha,        | Anglo-Hindi,    | Benares,      | Ditto,          | " 17th        | " 24th           |
| 17  | Marwar Gazette,           | Urdu and Hindi, | Jodhpur,      | Ditto,          | " 17th        | " 24th           |
| 18  | Nasir-ul-Akhbar,          | Urdu,           | Delhi,        | Tri-monthly,    | " 18th        | " 25th           |
| 19  | Nasir-ul-Islam,           | Ditto,          | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 18th        | " 25th           |
| 20  | Rohilkhand Akhbar,        | Ditto,          | Moradabad,    | Weekly,         | " 19th        | " 25th           |
| 21  | Sayid-ul-Akhbar,          | Urdu and Hindi, | Delhi,        | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th        | " 24th           |
| 22  | Akhbar-i-Alam,            | Urdu,           | Meerut,       | Weekly,         | " 20th        | " 24th           |
| 23  | Anwar-ul-Akhbar,          | Ditto,          | Lucknow,      | Bi-monthly,     | " 20th        | " 24th           |
| 24  | Agra Akhbar,              | Ditto,          | Agra,         | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th        | " 25th           |
| 25  | Naiyir-i-Akhar,           | Ditto,          | Bijnor,       | Weekly,         | " 20th        | " 26th           |
| 26  | Mayo Memorial Gazette,    | Ditto,          | Delhi,        | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th        | " 26th           |



| No. | NAME OF NEWSPAPER.                         | LANGUAGE.         | LOCALITY.   | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.           | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 27  | Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette. | Urdu,             | Jaipur,     | Weekly,         | 1875. May, 21st | 1875. May, 24th  |
| 28  | Aligarh Institute Gazette,                 | Urdu and English, | Aligarh,    | Ditto,          | 21st            | 24th             |
| 29  | Ashraf-ul-Akhbar,                          | Urdu,             | Delhi,      | Tri-monthly,    | 21st            | 24th             |
| 30  | Muhibb-i-Hind,                             | Ditto,            | Meerut,     | Weekly,         | " 3rd week,     | 25th             |
| 31  | Lauh-i-Mahfuz,                             | Ditto,            | Moradabad,  | Ditto,          | " 21st          | 26th             |
| 32  | Maksud-ul-Akhbar,                          | Ditto,            | Gurgaon,    | Ditto,          | " 3rd week,     | 29th             |
| 33  | Koh-i-Nur,                                 | Ditto,            | Lahore,     | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 24th             |
| 34  | Meerut Gazette,                            | Ditto,            | Meerut,     | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 24th             |
| 35  | Vakil-i-Hindustan,                         | Ditto,            | Amritsar,   | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 24th             |
| 36  | Atalik-i-Hind,                             | Ditto,            | Lahore.     | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 24th             |
| 37  | Nur-ul-Anwar,                              | Ditto,            | Cawnpore,   | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 24th             |
| 38  | Nur-ul-Afak,                               | Ditto,            | Ditto,      | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 24th             |
| 39  | Akhbar-i-Anguman-i-Hind,                   | Ditto,            | Lahore,     | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 25th             |
| 40  | Hindu Prakash,                             | Ditto,            | Amritsar,   | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 25th             |
| 41  | Panjabi Akhbar,                            | Ditto,            | Lahore,     | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 25th             |
| 42  | Rohilkhand Akhbar,                         | Ditto,            | Moradabad,  | Ditto,          | " 22nd          | 27th             |
| 43  | Oudh Akhbar,                               | Ditto,            | Lucknow,    | Ditto,          | " 23rd          | 24th             |
| 44  | Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,                        | Ditto,            | Ditto,      | Tri-weekly,     | " 23rd          | 25th             |
| 45  | Sadadarsha,                                | Anglo-Hindi,      | Delhi,      | Bi-monthly,     | " 24th          | 25th             |
| 46  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,                       | Urdu,             | Rampur,     | Weekly,         | " 24th          | 26th             |
| 47  | Karnama,                                   | Ditto,            | Lucknow,    | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 26th             |
| 48  | Jalwa-i-Tur,                               | Ditto,            | Meerut,     | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 27th             |
| 49  | Khair Khwah-i-Panjab,                      | Ditto,            | Gujranwala, | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 28th             |
| 50  | Patiala Akhbar,                            | Ditto,            | Patiala,    | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 28th             |
| 51  | Vritt Dhara,                               | Marathi,          | Dhar,       | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 28th             |
| 52  | Rifah-i-Am,                                | Urdu,             | Sailkot,    | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 28th             |
| 53  | Urdu Akhbar,                               | Ditto,            | Delhi,      | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 29th             |
| 54  | Sadik-ul-Akhbar,                           | Ditto,            | Bhawalpur,  | Ditto,          | " 24th          | 29th             |







